

WILSON VETOES BILL REPEALING DAYLIGHT SAVING

Law, Which Worked Great Hardship
on Farmers, Is Defended
by President

REPUBLICANS WILL RENEW THE FIGHT

Attempt to Re-Enact Agricultural
Bill Will Be Made in the House
Today—Wilson Punishes
Farmers

Washington, July 14.—President Wilson slapped the farmers of the United States in the face Saturday by vetoing the agricultural appropriation bill, because it contained the provision repealing the daylight saving law. He said in effect that the workers of the country will have to yield to the idlers on this question. His action is taken to indicate his recognition of the fact that he has lost caste with the agricultural states and seeks by this sop to the city classes to swing the big population centers behind him on his league of nations appeal.

Influenced by Hearst
The president unquestionably was influenced by Samuel Gompers and the Hearst press. They have made the president believe that members of the American Federation of Labor are behind their demand that this law remain on the statute books, notwithstanding the fact that many labor organizations have advised Senator Capper and other champions of repeal that they are as much opposed to the so-called daylight saving law as the farmers are.

Among members of congress, it is stated that this is the most unpopular move the president has made since he asked congress to repeal wartime prohibition. It is his third big mistake in nine months, his first being the appeal for a partisan congress, which the people so decisively turned down in the election last November.

May Pass Bill Over Veto
The answer of congress to the president's veto message may be to pass the agricultural appropriation bill over his veto. If this can be accomplished in the house, there is no doubt about the action of the senate where but six votes were cast against daylight saving repeal. If it is impossible to muster a two-thirds vote in the house then the bill will be re-referred to the committee on agriculture and very likely many of the appropriations will be scaled down. The bill carries \$6,000,000 more than the agricultural bill did a year ago and a good many of the members think many of the appropriations are too liberal, anyway. They voted for them because they were anxious to pass the bill before June 30.

"Punishing the Farmers"
Now that the president has assumed the responsibility for delay in making money available for the use of the department, there will be a disposition to examine much more thoroughly into many of the items, and the president may find that his effort to punish the farmers for voting against Democratic congressmen last fall may result merely in curtailing appropriations for some of his pet bureaus in the agricultural department.

The president likewise vetoed the item in the sundry civil bill that limited the salaries to be paid officers in the bureau for vocational training of soldiers. A limitation of \$7,500 was placed on the salaries that may be paid in this bureau, and the president thinks this is too small. It was brought out in the debate on this bill that the head of the bureau was drawing two salaries of \$5,000 each. He is a Democratic educator from the state of Virginia.

Wilson Gives Reasons
Regarding the agricultural bill the president sent the following communication to the house of representatives:

"I take the liberty of returning H. R. 3157, 'An act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, without my signature.

"I realize the grave inconsequence which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time, but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after 2 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, October 26, 1919, next, the

act entitled 'an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918, and the same hereby is repealed.

"I believe the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, to save daylight resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions but also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries."

Need Money for Soldiers
In regard to the sundry civil bill, the president, in another communication to the house, said:

"Under the vocational rehabilitation bill, which became law June 27, 1918, the congress has sought to fulfill the expectations of the country that the soldier, sailor or marine disabled in the recent war should be given an opportunity to secure, at the expense of the federal government, such training as he needs to overcome the handicap of his disability.

"The work of rehabilitation under this admirable law is now at its height and was to have been given greater speed and certainty by the amendment in section 2 of the vocational rehabilitation bill, which I have today signed and which places the whole responsibility for vocational training in a single agency, virtually transferring from the war risk insurance bureau to the federal board for vocational education \$6,000,000 with which to support disabled men in training at the generous figure of \$80 a month for a single man and \$100 a month for a man and his wife.

Matter of Grave Concern
"It is a matter of very grave concern, therefore, that at the very moment when these disabled men are coming in constantly increasing numbers to the government to avail themselves of this general plan, there should appear in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which I now return, limiting clauses which will do much more than seriously cripple and retard the beneficial work of restoring these men to useful and contented lives.

"The section of the bill which I now return which governs the appropriation for this work provides the sum of \$6,000,000 for all the expenses of rehabilitation, including the support of the disabled men in training. And this sum is stated to be 'in lieu of the appropriations contained in the act approved July —, 1919, amending section two of the act approved June 27, 1918.' Inasmuch as there are already over 4,000 disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in training and inasmuch as another 4,000 will be put into training now that the amendment to section two has become law, it is clear that even at the rate of only \$80 a month a sum approximating \$8,000,000 will be required for the mere support of these men, and that under the present appropriation nothing will be available for their tuition and travel or for placing them where they can earn a living.

Urge Larger Appropriation
"Furthermore, the same section of the sundry civil bill places such limitations upon the salaries which the federal board for vocational education is permitted to pay that it will inevitably result in the loss by the vocational board of a very large number of men who have made themselves especially valuable and indeed indispensable in this new work by reason of their native ability, their proven general experience and their special training, and to whose advice the disabled men must look as well as for superintendence in the matter of the training and employment.

"These serious limitations upon the amount available, and the uses to which it is to be put, involved, therefore, an actual disruption of a carefully built up service at the very moment when the disabled soldiers, sailors and marines now in the country, or returning to it are most immediately in need of help. This is a matter of gravest consequence.

"I, therefore, return the bill, with the hope that the congress will reconsider this section of the law, restore the \$6,000,000 appropriated under the act amending section two, and most liberally revise the salary limitations so that this beneficent work may go on at once."

RAPID GEORGIAN JUSTICE

Dalton, Ga., July 14.—Caught, tried, sentenced and put to work on the roads six hours after his crime marked a record breaker for speed in the experience of Charley Parke, just convicted of larceny. The larceny was committed at 4 in the morning. At 10 o'clock Parke was wielding a pick for the good of the community at large.

The Use of Zinc in the Manufacture of Brass

By Arthur Burkett, News Editor of the Daily Citizen

The manufacture of brass, the most important of all alloys, was the first known use made of zinc. Zinc was used long before the christian era in the manufacture of brass and bronzes and was found in coins. It's use continued for many centuries without the metal having been discovered. The early historians called it a peculiar earth found in India and on the shores of the Mediterranean sea.

The zinc was found with the copper ore and the composition when melted became brass. The metal continued as an accidental product until the thirteenth century when a Dominican monk, Albertus Magnus, discovered and made the first mention of the metal zinc. Its exact nature continued more or less doubtful throughout the seventeenth century; it was often confounded with bismuth. Up to the eighteenth century all the brass used was imported from the East. Large quantities continued to come from there as late as 1750. The exact source is not known, but the principle contributing countries were apparently China, Bengal, Malacca and the Malabar coast.

Moses refers to brass in Numbers (XXXI-22) and mention is made elsewhere in the Bible.

In Great Britain the earliest traces of brass are in the sepulchral memorials, which in the early part of the 13th century to the place of tombs and effigies. They were a conspicuous feature of the great churches, being engraved and in the stone floor of the aisles. These memorials contained from 15 to 20 per cent zinc.

Brass was highly valuable for many purposes, and under Henry VIII, an act was passed prohibiting the export of the metal, which was not withdrawn for nearly 800 years. Under Queen Elizabeth a patent was granted for using zinc (or calimine) in the manufacture of brass. In 1721, 30,000 persons were employed in brass founding in England.

It was not until the sixteenth century that Kunkel advanced the idea that brass was not a distinct metal but an alloy.

It was early in the twentieth century before the zinc mining industry was established in Europe. The original method for its production, called the cementation process, was by heating copper in the form of shot or sheets in crucibles in contact with zinc or calamine and carbon; resulting in volatilization of the zinc and its subsequent absorption by the copper. The brass thus obtained was melted down and cast.

In 1781 a process for the direct production of brass from copper and zinc was patented by James Emerson, whose method is still used and which rapidly superceded the old process. The copper is first melted in a crucible and the zinc added in varying proportions, and stirred until mixed, then cast in molds of sand or iron. The proportions vary from ten parts copper to one part zinc to one part copper and five parts zinc. A brass button contains eight parts copper and fifteen parts zinc. Fine brass, two parts copper and one part zinc. Fine casting brass ninety parts copper, seven parts zinc, two parts tin and one part lead. During the war and the resulting shortage of copper these proportions were increased with entirely satisfactory results, and the brass today contains from fifteen to twenty per cent zinc. More than fifteen per cent of the zinc production in the United States is used in the manufacture of brass.

SILVER FOX MILL BURNED SATURDAY

Loss Is Above \$100,000 and Is
Only Partially Covered
by Insurance of
\$25,000

Fire which is supposed to have originated in a hot box in the sheave wheel in the mill derrick, destroyed the Silver Fox Mining Company's mill six miles west of Baxter Springs shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a total loss estimated at \$100,000. The insurance carried was only \$25,000.

The mill had shut down earlier in the afternoon, as is usual on Saturdays, and the only man present at the time was E. R. Hiatt the night watchman. When he discovered the fire the derrick was the only part of the mill affected, but the fire under the boilers had been drawn, and there was no power with which to pump water on to it.

The fire soon gained great headway and was beyond control, burning the mill to the ground. The office building, and the boiler room were the only things saved, together with a small amount of belting.

The Silver Fox has been known for more than a year as one of the best mines in the district, producing over 135 tons a week on an average. The mill was originally built at a cost of approximately \$100,000, and is estimated that it will require more than \$200,000 to replace it, with the improvements and machinery.

The mine shaft was choked with debris from the mill and will necessitate considerable work in cleaning it out.

Two Miami men are heavy stockholders in this property, H. H. Martin and George A. McConnell. B. J. Connelly of Kingfisher, Okla., is president of the company, with A. M. Benson, of Tulsa, secretary and treasurer. Other stockholders are principally Kingfisher and Oklahoma City men.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Smith and children and Mrs. Ray Harmon motored to Spring River for a fishing trip last week.

MAN'S BODY IN TREE SINCE 1862 IS FOUND

Wood Choppers in Minnesota
Make a Gruesome Discovery When Big
Tree Falls

The Le Sueur (Minnesota) News tells about a startling discovery made recently on the farm of Mr. Edward Gleek of Ottawa township in the woods along the river. In clearing a piece of land it became necessary to cut down a gigantic white oak tree, which broke in falling, disclosing the fact that it was hollow for a distance of about fifteen feet, beginning several feet above the ground and the cavity ending in a large opening concealed among the branches of the lower side of the tree, which leaned considerably. Within this hollow was found by the horrified choppers the mummified body of a man, not at all decayed, but dried and shriveled by the lapse of time into something rivaling the best Egyptian art. Mr. Gleek on being summoned by the frightened laborers, recognized at once in the mummy the body of Jean la Rue, a former servant of Mr. Gleek, who had mysteriously disappeared from the farm August 30, 1862.

On the day, which was during the Sioux uprising, a boat load of soldiers on their way up the Minnesota river from Saint Paul to New Ulm, foolishly discharged their muskets many times as they steamed up the river above Henderson, carrying terror to the hearts of people along the river who were already about to flee from the dreaded Indians. At Le Sueur one of the bullets thus discharged wounded a small boy, Cyrus McEwen, in the leg.

Mr. Gleek says that when Jean La Rue heard the firing he seemed to nearly lose his reason from fear, rushed into the house, seized his rifle and some other belongings, including about \$700 in money, and fled into the woods. He must have known of this hollow tree, sought to hide there slipping down too far, and being unable to extricate himself, must have perished there when his body preserved in the living oak, failed to decay. His rifle,

bullet pouch and powder horn were found by him and the money, \$783.50, was found in his pocket.

Also there was found his diary which Mr. Gleek says La Rue always faithfully kept, and in it undated, but on the page following the one dated Friday, August 29, 1862, was written in trembling words the following:

"Can not get out; surely must die. If ever found, send me and all my money to my mother, Madam Suzanne La Rue, near Tarascon, in the province of Bouches, Du Phone, France.

Through the consul at Marseilles Mr. Gleek will endeavor to learn something of the dead man's relatives, but there is not much hope of doing so at this late date.

HOTELS "BABIES ONLY" BEING ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND

Thousands of Mothers Who Tell Must
Have Some Place to Leave
Their Infants

London, July 14.—One of the evolutions of the war has been the establishment in several English cities of hotels for babies only. These have been found necessary by the fact that thousands of English women who took the places of men when they went to war are continuing their work, and must have some place to leave their children.

At Stoke Newington two of these hotels will be opened shortly.

The London Chronicle says about them:

"Two classes of hotels will be opened in adjoining houses. To the first will be admitted the children of mothers of the professional classes, who have to work to support themselves and their little ones, or who have to accompany their husbands abroad; the terms vary from one to two guineas a week. The babies can be left as boarders from birth till the age of seven, and will be under the care of a highly-trained staff.

"A similar hotel for the children of working-class parents will be opened at a charge of fifteen shillings a week. The occupants will not be allowed to remain in residence longer than one month, as the place is intended for emergency cases, such as those where the mother has died and there is no one to take care of the child except the father.

"Such hotels, at first sight, scarcely fall into the category of educational institutions, but they have a decided educational purpose, for upon all these infants, whether patrician or plebeian, young students will be trained for work in connection with the new nursery schools. They can be so trained, boarded and lodged for fifty guineas per annum."

ABLE SEAMAN, HE TAKES OWN LIMOUSINE ABOARD

San Francisco, July 14.—A limousine of an expensive make was stowed away among the belongings of the crew of the Dutch steamer Nias when she sailed for Batavia.

H. S. Tan, owner of the car and the son of one of the millionaires of Java, unable to obtain immediate passage to his home in Batavia, got a job on the Nias as assistant purser. Tan has acquired an intimate knowledge of American methods and customs during his stay in San Francisco.

FAIRIES COME, BUT NOT ACCORDING TO WISHES

Boston, July 14.—Six-year-old Alice Plant won't try to play with horses' tails any more. As the result of this pastime she landed in the Relief Hospital, suffering contusions and abrasions of the face.

The child was playing in the stables of Rutherford avenue, Charlestown. Someone had told her that if she plucked a hair from the horse's tail she would be able to catch a fairy. She tried it. But she got no further than an attempt to pluck the horse hair when the animal kicked.

SUED FOR DIVORCE, BUT FAILED TO NOTIFY WIFE

San Francisco, July 14.—Henrietta M. Andrews was sued for divorce February 17 last, but continued living with Robert S. Andrews as his "loving, conscientious and faithful wife" until May 30, when she learned of the action for the first time, she says in an answer and cross complaint filed here with Superior Judge Graham. Mrs. Andrews denies her husband's charge that she threatened him with a gun.

WAS LOOKING FOR HEAVEN

New Castle, Pa., July 14.—Carrying a large Bible, Steve Mawoyaki, told the police he was looking for heaven. He was sent to the county jail for five days.

\$50 ORE TO CAUSE DEVELOPMENT OF BAXTER DISTRICT

Mining Companies Plan to Resume
Operations as Zinc Prices Increase
to An Attractive Figure

END OF WATER FIGHT TO OPEN RICH FIELD

Chanute Spelter Company Is Winning
In Long Battle with Water Which
Has Held Up Development
in Local Field

With the advance of zinc ore to \$50 a ton, many of the mining companies which had discontinued operations, are preparing to resume the development of their properties.

The Buckshot Mining Company, whose property is situated on the Paxon land, two miles west of Baxter, announced Saturday that they would start the sinking of a shaft on their lease within the next few days and would begin the construction of a mill shortly. The lease has been thoroughly drilled and promises to be one of the real mines of the district. The ore is found at 350 feet, being considerably below the water level in that section.

The continuous pumping which has been carried on by the Chanute Spelter Co., is rapidly draining the district and, according to W. H. Eardley, manager of the Chanute Company, the successful conclusion of the long water fight is in sight.

The dewatering of the district immediately west and south of Baxter will open up for development one of the richest sections of the entire mining field and, with a satisfactory price for ore, the erection of a number of mills in the near future is assured.

The Chanute Spelter Company has plans for extensive operations, to begin just as soon as the water is beaten. In the Sunnyside field, south of Baxter, the Omaha Mining Company's mill is being operated profitably, and the Lead Boy and Diamond Joe mill will probably be started this week.

Jim Ladd, of Fayetteville, Ark., and associates have begun the erection of a 150 ton mill on their lease a mile southeast of Hockerville. The Long-hunt Mining Company's new mill on an adjoining lease is practically complete and will be in operation within a few weeks.

In the Picher and Cardin districts the mills, which have been shut down, are starting up just as fast as labor can be obtained.

HERE IT IS!

New York, July 14.—It's here! With not quite two weeks of drought New York has found a way to beat the coals, the ades and the buttermilk.

It's the gasoline jag, or the benzine bun. And you can get four hundred of 'em—count 'em—for the price of one drink of redevy.

The great discovery has been made down in Greenwich Village, where the long-haired men and the short-haired women congregate, where love is freest, and where 'ologies and 'lums lurk in every corner waiting to pounce upon the timid visitor.

The formula is: "Twenty drops of benzine in a capsule. Swallow the pellet and wait for the wallop. It takes usually about twenty or thirty minutes. At the end of that time, if you haven't killed your grandmother, bitten the baby and kissed the cat, and if you're still not under arrest, take another. Then you will.

Doctors declare that the benzine is not harmful in small quantities, and produces the jagged effect by stimulating the action of the heart.

JOHN D. IS HOMELESS— IN CLEVELAND, ANYHOW

Cleveland, Ohio, July 14.—It's a hard, hard world.

None other than John D. Rockefeller is homeless when e comes to Cleveland. The other day John D. wired that he was tired of Tarrytown and wanted to see Cleveland again. Since the Forest Hill mansion of Rockefeller burned down a year ago the aged millionaire had had no Cleveland "home." His friends got busy immediately, and as one of them expressed it, they had "a decent of a time" locating a roof "neath which John D. could rest his head after a strenuous game of golf.